What is the main function of the ureters in the human body

- A. Produce urine
- B. Digest food
- C. Transport urine from kidneys to bladder
- D. Filter blood

How many ureters are present in a typical human body

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 4

What is the approximate length of a single ureter

- A. 5 inches
- B. 10-12 inches
- C. 20 inches
- D. 15 inches

What is the structure responsible for preventing urine from flowing back up into the

- A. Urethra
- B. Bladder
- C. Renal pelvis
- D. Ureterovesical junction

What is the Latin meaning of the word "ureter"

- A. Heart valve

- B. Small intestine
- C. Passageway for urine
- D. Brain

What is the average diameter of a ureter

- A. 3-4 mm
- B. 2-3 mm
- C. 4-5 mm
- D. 1-2 mm

How many layers make up the wall of a ureter

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 4
- D. 3

What is the term used to describe the process of urine moving through the ureters to

- A. Urethral transport
- B. Renal filtration
- C. Ureteral peristalsis
- D. Bladder circulation

What is the primary muscle responsible for peristalsis in the ureters

- A. Striated muscle
- B. Cardiac muscle
- C. Skeletal muscle
- D. Smooth muscle

Can a person survive without functioning ureters

- A. No
- B. Maybe, it depends on the person
- C. Not sure
- D. Yes, they can survive without ureters

What is the medical term for inflammation of the ureters

- A. Ureteritis
- B. Urethritis
- C. Urethrosis
- D. Urethralgia

How does the ureter connect to the renal pelvis

- A. By passing through the liver
- B. Through a tube
- C. Via the bladder
- D. Directly

What is the name of the condition where kidney stones get stuck in the ureters

- A. Stone blockage
- B. Ureteral obstruction syndrome
- C. Ureteral obstruction
- D. Kidney blockage

What type of epithelial tissue lines the inner walls of the ureters

- A. Squamous epithelium

- B. Cuboidal epithelium
- C. Columnar epithelium
- D. Transitional epithelium

How do the ureters help in maintaining the body's electrolyte balance

- A. By regulating electrolyte levels in the bloodstream
- B. By filtering electrolytes from the blood
- C. By producing electrolytes
- D. By transporting urine from the kidneys to the bladder

What is the typical blood supply to the ureters

- A. Iliac arteries
- B. Renal arteries
- C. Aorta
- D. Celiac artery

How do the ureters contribute to the overall function of the urinary system

- A. Store urine in the bladder
- B. Transport urine from kidneys to bladder
- C. Produce urine
- D. Filter waste from blood

What is the role of the ureters in filtering waste from the blood

- A. The ureters store urine in the body.
- B. The ureters transport urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
- C. The ureters filter waste from the blood.
- D. The ureters produce urine.

What are the common symptoms of a blocked ureter

- A. Back pain, muscle cramps, joint pain
- B. Flank pain, urinary retention, blood in urine
- C. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- D. Headache, sore throat, fever

How do the ureters differ in structure and function from the urethra

- A. Ureters carry urine out of the body.
- B. Ureters connect kidneys to bladder; urethra connects bladder to outside.
- C. Ureters are shorter than the urethra.
- D. Urethra connects kidneys to bladder.